

Africans Leave U.N. as Wilson Begins Address

Prime Minister, President Study Joint Strategies

By Murrey Marder

Washington Post Staff Writer

President Johnson and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson began a swift but sweeping study last night to coordinate their global defense strategies and the dual crises that beset them.

Looming over them were new decisions about the war in Vietnam which the President must make, and urgent decisions to try to overturn the Rhodesian revolt that both must make.

But by the time their quick, intensive talks end late today, both leaders are to have fundamental guidelines set on their long-range intertwined defense commitments and intentions. That encompasses the stickiest problem President Johnson will face with his next visitor, West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard who arrives Sunday.

Pakistan's President Mohammed Ayub Khan was only out of town a few hours after his talks with the President before Wilson arrived from New York. While Ayub, in the characterization of a Pakistani spokesman, came only for "understanding" and gained it, Wilson came seeking specific and fundamental decisions. The operating details of this coordination could be worked out in detail in later meetings at cabinet minister level, as the British see it.

Minimum of Formality

Wilson's Royal Air Force Comet jet plane touched down at Andrews Air Force Base at 4:34 p.m. Forty-five minutes later, he was at the White House where the President met him at the door.

Show Their Anger At Lack of Force Toward Rhodesia

By Flora Lewis

Washington Post Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 16—Most African delegates to the United Nations turned their backs and walked out today when British Prime Minister Harold Wilson took the platform to address the General Assembly.

The demonstration was to show the Africans' anger at Britain's refusal to use force against the rebellious white government of Rhodesia. But it did not leave the normally multicolored rows of faces in the hall a uniform pink.

Eleven Remain

Of the 36 African member states, 25 took part in the walkout and 11 stayed. Malawi was the only African member of the British Commonwealth which refused to join the demonstration. Of the other Africans who stayed to listen all were French-speaking except Liberia. In addition, one country each from three other continents marched out—Albania, Cambodia and Cuba.

Wilson arrived in New York last night and flew on to Washington this afternoon for talks with President Johnson. His United Nations speech was officially the main purpose of his visit, since he had been planning to appear here for over a year but kept having to postpone it. When he finally made it he received the most calculated insult ever handed a major government head at the United Nations.

Keeps Composure

The speech was cool and matter of fact. Wilson kept his famous total composure, making only one casual reference to the walkout. He appealed to "our friends in Africa, when

they are able to listen, to understand that our difference (in dealing with Rhodesia) is not about objectives, only methods."

None of Britain's further specific plans for handling a situation which threatens to break up the Commonwealth

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Imposing sterner sanctions against Rhodesia will be difficult for the United States. Page A22.

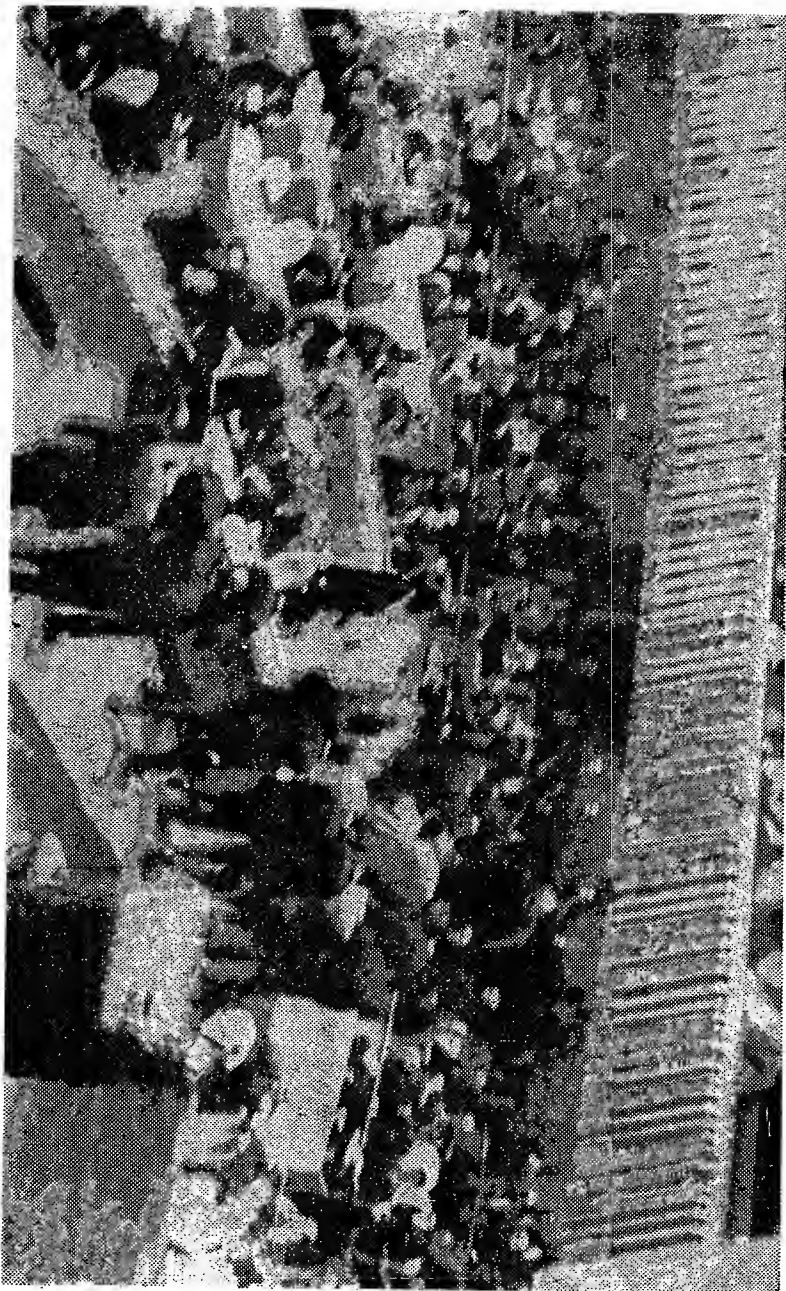
Seven African states break relations with Britain over Rhodesia.

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The lack of any elaborate welcoming ceremony reflected the close ties between the two nations, allowing a minimum of formality. At Andrews, Wilson and his party were greeted by Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey, Under Secretary of State and Mrs. George Ball and Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Lloyd Hand.

In their first meeting last night, the President and Wilson met for about an hour alone in the President's office. They then talked for about 40 minutes more in the

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Africans Walk Out At U.N.

Delegates from African nations walk past British Prime Minister Harold Wilson as he addresses the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The demonstration yesterday pointed up the Africans' anger at Britain's failure to use force against rebellious Rhodesia.

United Press International

Africans Walk Out On Wilson

were mentioned. Wilson apparently saved those for discussion with Mr. Johnson.

Authoritative British sources said he will ask considerable U.S. help, particularly with aircraft and supplies, to support neighboring Zambia against Rhodesian counter-measures expected when more sanctions are applied.

In Washington, Wilson will also concentrate on a global defense review, offering more support for the United States in Vietnam in return for additional American commitments in Africa. Britain's aim is to hold down defense spending by eliminating duplicate commitments with the United States to reinforce areas where Western strength is thin.

In the United Nations, Wilson only skirted these concrete plans but he made a point of stressing Britain's backing for the United States in Vietnam. The threat to world peace, the suffering and death of innocents, the danger of escalation, the setback to a detente between East and West—the responsibility for all this, he said repeatedly, lies “with those who refuse to come to the conference table . . . with those who refuse to negotiate.”

He pointed out the irony of a world in which men can

achieve a rendezvous in the vastness of space but in which the world organization is incapable of bringing about a dialogue between the leaders of two different parts of the same country and other countries involved” in their conflict.

Wilson reiterated Britain's different policy view from that of the United States on Communist China, however, calling for China's admission to the United Nations and urging “a dialogue with Peking” wherever possible—if not in the U.N., then in disarmament talks or through ordinary diplomacy.

“The East-West dialogue with the Soviet Union is not enough,” he said. “It is urgent to get a dialogue with China, too.”

Wilson also appealed for agreement on a treaty banning the further spread of nuclear weapons.

“If, in 1966 we do not succeed in negotiating an effective and watertight treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, the world may have passed the point of no return,” he said. “There are some non-nuclear nations nearing the end of their patience. Grant that they may have the patience to wait a little longer.”

On Rhodesia, the British Prime Minister sought to reason with the Africans on what he called “the realities,” pointing out that even though it was a colony it has its own impressive and effective armed forces. Aides said he would have liked to make a brimstone speech ringing with denunciation of Rhodesia's stand, but the circumstances obliged him to defend Britain's careful plan to force a Rhodesian change of heart without violence.

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Wilson, Johnson Study Strategies

Cabinet room with their principal advisers present.

White House Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers said the two leaders "very quickly got into some very substantial discussions."

Differences Show

But some of the important differences of emphasis in the American and British outlook on the world's problems showed through Wilson's speech yesterday before the United Nations General Assembly.

Wilson's stress there on the critical need to negotiate, in 1966, a "watertight" treaty to halt the spread of nuclear

weapons, is sure to rebound in his talks with the President.

It showed that Britain will continue to weigh cautiously West Germany's desire for a share in the management of nuclear weaponry, and American interest in trying to satisfy that desire.

Called Premature

Despite reports from American sources at the Paris NATO conference that the United States is now finally prepared to move down that nuclear-sharing path, authoritative American sources here said the report was at least premature.

The outline of a plan exists for West Germany, along with Italy and the Netherlands, to gain a share in the ownership of a force of American and British Polaris submarines, without initially sharing in operating them. But American sources note that West Germany's leaders, themselves have mixed emotions about taking such a controversial step now; so do United States officials at the highest levels.

U.S. Help Critical

Wilson certainly is more preoccupied with what he can do to carry out his objective of toppling, without major violence, the white-ruled re-

gime in Rhodesia that seized independence on Dec. 11. For this, United States help is critical, while President Johnson must make a difficult decision between apportioning American resources and attention to Vietnam, Rhodesia, and the rest of the world.

The British are convinced that it would be disastrous to crack down further on Rhodesia until arrangements for sustaining Zambia by airlift are completed. Only then will London press an effort to impose an oil embargo. The cost will be huge and Britain wants to know how much the U.S. can be counted on to contribute.

Part of Revision

Although Rhodesia is the most urgent problem on Wilson's Washington agenda, it is only part of the larger revision of Anglo-American cooperation around the world which the British seek.

The focus of Wilson's Washington talks, from the British view, is on a global defense review in which the British will offer more support for the U.S. in Vietnam in return for additional American commitments in Africa. Just what Wilson will propose, British sources said, depends on the President's reaction to the overall idea.

Britain's aim is to hold down defense spending by increasing coordination with the U.S.—eliminating commitments duplicated by the two countries to reinforce areas where Western strength is thin. The breakup of Malaysia with Singapore's independence and the relaxation of military confrontation with Indonesia since revolt was quelled in Djakarta last fall has changed Britain's Asian requirements. It can free some of her military resources.